

Doc. No. 1871-C

Exhibit No. 192-A

Section (I) (pp. 3-4)

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF LIAONING, KIRIN, HEILUNGKIANG AND JEHOL.

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After the occupation of the three provinces, Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, the Japanese continued to carry out their plan of westward expansion. In the spring of 1932, when the war in Shanghai was concluded, their Army in the Chinese North Eastern provinces was reinforced. In the middle of July, 1932, on the pretext that a Japanese officer by the name of IMOTO was missing, the Japanese started to invade Jehol. Two general offensives were launched in July and August respectively. They failed to gain ground on account of the Chinese garrison forces in the front and Chinese volunteers operating in their rear. Yet the Japanese issued the fantastic declaration that Jehol Province was the territory of "Manchukuo", a pretext for its eventual occupation. Meanwhile, more reinforcements were sent to prepare another invasion on a grand scale. For the remaining half of the year, besides occupying quite a number of Chinese key points, small scale attacks occurred from time to time. There was no peace. At the beginning of the year, 1933, the battle of Yu-Kuan (Chanhai-kuan) was started, the key points along the Great Wall, such as Shan-hikuan and Kien-shou fell into Japanese hands, the strategical situation of Jehol became very critical. On 22 February 1933, in the name of puppet "Manchukuo", the Japanese Army sent to the Chinese an ultimatum, stating that Jehol was not Chinese territory and demanding that Chinese forces in the Jehol province be withdrawn within 24 hours. On 25 February 1933, war broke out. The Japanese Army, from their bases in Tungliao and Sui-Chung advanced in three columns and commenced the general offence. For both military and political reasons, the province of Jehol eventually fell into Japanese hands on 2 March 1933.

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